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The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1737.

No 509.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

Free impartial Inquiry into the true Grounds and Reaſons of any national Diſcontents, is a Matter which muſt deſerve the ſtricteſt Attention of every *Briton* who wiſhes well to his Country. To ſay that we have now no ſuch Complaints, or that there are no real Cauſes at for them; that we are a thriving, flouriſhing ple, as well or better able to pay Taxes as ever, that all Suggeſtions to the contrary, are owing to Malice of ill-deſigning Men and Enemies to the rnment, would be denying the plaineſt Facts, aſſerting Things againſt all Senſe and Experience. on the other Hand, to lay all the Blame of this the preſent Adminiſtration, as if they had been ſole and chief Authors of this growing Evil, while true Cauſes of it are conceal'd from the People, Charge ſo highly Iniquitous and Unreaſonable, the Man who brings it, muſt be thought either utter Stranger to the Nation, or a blind, prejud and implacable Enemy to the preſent Miniſtry: d yet this is the Point which the *Craftſman* with Art, and more Malice, has been labouring for Years; and I am ſorry to have the leaſt Oc- on of charging any one who calls himſelf a good teſtant, Engliſhman, and Friend to Liberty, with criminal and unjuſtifiable a Behaviour.

I challenged the *Craftſman* upon this Argument in ee or four Papers, which were publiſh'd in the ter laſt Summer; but he had too much Wit, too little ſincere Love to his Country, to enter the only Point of Debate which the People of *land* can be concerned in, or ought to attend to. e Queſtion is not whether we are growing Rich or erful, or whether we are not ſinking in our lth and Intereſt: But ſuppoſing this to be true, the real Cauſes are, and what Reply ought to pply'd? The *Craftſman's Catholicon*, is *changing Miniſtry*. This one Recipe is to cure all Political eaſes, to mend every Error in our Conſtitution, to make us all as ſound and healthy in our Civil pacity, as we could wiſh to be. But I, who had n too many Blunders of this Kind, for any great ith in ſuch Quackery, ventured to doubt of the ceſs of his Preſcription, and pointed out to him e Reaſons why I thought his Remedy could not ch the Diſeaſe. I wanted to know of him, what l Security he could give us that his Method ſhould e Effect, ſuppoſing it to be try'd; or what Penal- he would lay himſelf under, in caſe of Failure? t I found by his Silence, that he had nothing to poſe, but an implicit Faith in his Judgment and ill, or the firm Belief of his political Patients, that was a wiſe and honeſt Man, and that he had n'd the true Cauſe of all their Uneaſineſs and mplaints: But I, who had been long a Patient ſelf, thought this a little Extraordinary, and re- ved to take ſome other Advice, which having done, pply myſelf once more to this State Phyſician for farther Opinion upon it.

THE principal Queſtions then, which I am de- d to aſk of him, by other political Profeſſors, om I look upon to be at leaſt as wiſe and honeſt himſelf, are ſuch as theſe: What Good could a nge of the Miniſtry do us, and in what Reſpects uld this mend our Conſtitution? Would this make People of *England* wiſe and virtuous, ſober and perate, laborious and frugal? Would this induce m to ſave all needleſs Expences, to fill up their e with honeſt Induſtry, to ſink the Price of their bours, and thereby enable them to underſel their ighbours at foreign Markets? Would this oblige Country Gentlemen to live at Home, to employ Poor, to improve their Lands, and to be mild, pitable and generous to their Tenants; or could make them faithful and vigilant in the Execution their Commiſſions as Juſtices of the Peace, to ſup- all publick, diſorderly Houſes, and to break up e Nurſeries of Debauchery, and Neſts or Recep- es of all Sorts of Rogues and Villains, by grant- ing their Licences only to ſuch as are neceſſary for Travellers, or for publick Buſineſs? Could changing the Miniſtry cure the Ambition of the *Engliſh* Gentry in ſtruggling with one another, ſpending their Eſtates, and inflaming the Nation about Court Preferments and Places under the Government; or could this at all ſink the Fees of Lawyers, Phyſicians, or Crown Officers, and thereby enable the People to maintain their Health, ſecure their Property, or ſupport the Government ever the eaſier or cheaper? Nay, could it make even the Clergy themſelves more faithful and vigilant in their Spiritual Functions, or leſs mindful of the Wealth and Honours of this World? All theſe, or at leaſt ſome of them, are very great Evils and Diſeaſes of the Body Politick; and yet 'tis doubtful whether the *Craftſman*'s Remedy would effectually cure any one of them.

BUT I muſt not conclude this Paper, without offering ſomething on the *Craftſman*'s great and favourite Topick, *Bribery* and *Corruption*. If a tenth Part of what he has ſaid in his looſe, indeterminate Way, upon this Subject ſhould be true, we are certainly become the moſt abandon'd, profligate Nation upon Earth; we are all ſold to do Wickedneſs, and loſt to all Senſe of Virtue, Honour and publick Spirit; and this mortal Contagion, according to him, muſt have run through the whole Body Politick, and infected all Parties, Ranks and Degrees of Men alike, whether they are *in* or *out* of Power, and whether they are *for* or *againſt* the Government.

IF ſome Men give Money or beſtow Places to ſecure Friends and ſtrengthen their Intereſt, where they think their Cauſe to be good; and others accept the Favour, and ſerve them upon the ſame Principle of Intereſt, while they have no greater Reaſons to the contrary; this is ſo far from bribing and being bribed, that 'tis natural and neceſſary. It was always ſo, it cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe, while there is a neceſſary, mutual Dependence of Men upon each other in Society. I preſume, therefore, the *Craftſman* cannot mean that none but he and his Party ought to encourage their Friends, or to diſtinguiſh them by any particular Marks of Favour from their Enemies; and yet 'tis hard to put any other Senſe or Conſtruction upon his Argument, in his learned, polite Way of railing and reviling.

WHEN one Man, knowingly and intentionally, ſhall lay another under any ſtrong Biaſs or Temptation of Intereſt, to act againſt his declared Judgment and Conſcience, this is, in the moral Senſe, bribing and corrupting him; and he, who thus acts contrary to his Conſcience, or Judgment of Right and Wrong, upon any Motives or Views of private Intereſt, is wickedly bribed and corrupted: But this is an Affair that muſt be left for the moſt Part to God, the Searcher of Hearts; and how far Men are thus criminally brib'd and corrupted, or on which Side, in the Oppoſition of Parties, the Guilt falls moſt, is a Queſtion; the Deciſion of which, would require a better Caſuiſt than Mr. *D'Anvers*. But this is certain, that Spite and Revenge, or the Thirſt of Power, may as effectually bribe and corrupt Men's Judgements, as Places or Penſions: And one might perhaps imagine, without Uncharitableneſs, that the *Craftſman* himſelf, has been thus bribed and corrupted; or however that may be, I think this ſhort Account of the Matter, is ſufficient to overthrow and ſet aſide, all that he has hitherto ſaid about *Bribery* and *Corruption*: But if he ſhould think otherwiſe, he is doubtleſs at Liberty, as he thinks fit, to revive the Controverſy, and bring on the Argument again.

I am, SIR,

Feb. 7, 1736-7. *Your humble Servant,*

PHILARCHUS

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. On Tueſday the firſt Inſtant, about Five in the Evening, died in the 85th Year of his Age, the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion. He came to the Bar Feb. 1677, and the Acuteneſs of his Apprehenſion, Knowledge of the Law, his great Application to Buſineſs, and Uprightneſs, ſoon brought him to make a conſiderable Figure. Some Years after, he was made one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, and in 1698 called upon to be Lord Preſident of the Seſſion by King William; which high Office he diſcharged with great Abilities and Integrity near 39 Years. In private Life, his Courteouſneſs, Politeneſs, equal Temper, Life and Spirit, and every Thing that ſhould adorn a Man and a Chriſtian, made him agreeable and amiable. In publick Life, all theſe good Qualities, and his Affability to an uncommon Degree, joined to a thorough Knowledge of the Laws and Cuſtoms of his Country, improved by a lively Genius, a vigorous Memory, a diſcerning Underſtanding, and unwearied Application to the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, made him juſtly eſteem'd and admired, and all of them he poſſeſſed to great Perfection to the laſt Moments of his Life, when he diſcovered a Chriſtian and noble Heroiſm, truly worthy of Imitation. He attended the Court till within five Weeks of his Death; and is to be interred at his Burial Place at North Berwick, accompanied by his neareſt Relations, agreeable to his laſt Will. He was 3d Son of James Viſcount of Stair, who was named Lord Preſident of the Seſſion in January 1671, and who, but for the Violence of former Times juſtly complain'd of, had ſate from that Time to 1695, at the Head of that Court; but in 1681, he was ſuperceded by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and retired firſt to his Country Seat, and after was obliged to fly to Holland for his Safety, from whence he returned, accompanying King William in the Expedition which brought about the glorious Revolution, and was reſtored to his Chair upon the unfortunate Murder of Sir George Lockhart, about the Year 1689.

He is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Grandſon Hugh, by his eldeſt Son Sir Robert, deceaſs'd.

Upon Monday next was to have come on before the Barons of his Majeſty's Exchequer, one of the moſt conſiderable Trials that has been known in this Country, viz. of no leſs than 8037 Gallons of Brandy; but the Defendant has withdrawn his Claim, ſo that it is yielded to the Crown.

Laſt Tueſday died James Balfour of Pilrig, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Edinburgh, a Gentleman of good Senſe and great Uprightneſs, diſcovering equally his Knowledge and Honeſty in all his Character.

Newcaſtle, Feb. 5. We are aſſured, by a Perſon lately come from Hamburgh, that a large Fly Boat, from Archangel to that Place, was lately loſt there, tho' he had four Pilots, beſides the Admiralty Pilot, on board; and that when the Ship's Crew took to the Boat, they were ſo inhuman as to leave the Admiralty Pilot on board, who thereupon laſhed his Hands to the Ring Bolt upon Deck, and next Day he was ſaved thereon; and when found, the Cat which belonged to the Ship had ſeized him by the Throat, but had not killed him.

The John, George Murus, was lately loſt in her Paſſage from Hamburgh to this Port, when the Mate, Carpenter, and two Boys periſhed.

Laſt Saturday William Bigg, Eſq; of the Six Clerks Office, was married at St. Nicholas Church in this Town, to Miſs Clarke, Daughter of the late Charles Clarke, Eſq; an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of about 30,000 l. And on Tueſday they ſet out of Town for London, with a handſome Retinue.

Reading, Feb. 7. On Tueſday laſt one Thomas Childrey and Anne his Wife, were brought from Abingdon to our Gaol, in order to take their Trial at the next Aſſizes, for being principally concerned, together with one William George formerly mentioned, in robbing and murdering Mrs. Blackall, alias Blackford, at the Magpie at Marcham, near Abingdon.

By the voluntary Confeſſion of the beforementioned William George, made before Richard Pottenger, Eſq; on the 22d ult. it appears, that he being very intimate at the Houſe of the Deceaſed, was often intruſted with Money to buy Candles, Pipes, and other Neceſſaries; that Childrey and his Wife knowing this, and thinking that he might know the Circumſtances of the People, asked him what Money they might have in the Houſe; that Childrey and he walking, on Sunday the 5th of December, into Tubney Wood together, Childrey propoſed robbing the Deceaſed; that they proceeded directly from thence to the Houſe, where finding three Perſons drinking,

they

they returned without making any Attempt; that Childrey had then a Hatchet hung to his Waiſt, with which he cut two Stakes, as he ſaid, for the Uſe of Mr. —— ; after they came Home, Childrey and his Wife renewed their Perſuaſions to rob the ſaid Alehouſe, to which he at laſt conſented; and next Day about 7 in the Evening, they all ſet out together (Childrey's Wife carrying with her a Hatchet) and entered the ſaid Magpie Alehouſe, where they found none but the Deceaſed ſitting by the Fire a knitting; that Childrey having his long black Heir about his Face, went up to her, and demanded her Money, but ſhe calling him by his Name, he took a Hatchet, which then lay upon the Table, and knock'd her down; then they went up Stairs and rifled the Houſe of all the Money they could find, which not anſwering their Expectation, they ſearched the Pockets of the Deceaſed, from whence they took a Sixpence and a Halfpenny: But Childrey's Wife being afraid the Woman would come to Life again, ſtruck her ſeveral dreadful Blows with the Hatchet on the Neck and Breaſt; and even then, not thinking herſelf ſecure, endeavoured to perſuade her Husband to murder the ſaid William George; but he not conſenting, ſhe went down into the Cellar and brought up a Bottle of Brandy, and forced him to drink Damnation to his Soul, if ever he diſcovered their Villainy; and ſhe and her Husband did the ſame; then they led him out, and carried him ten Paces backwards, each having hold of an oppoſite Arm.

This concluded the diſmal Tragedy, and they returned Home to Childrey's Houſe, where they propoſed to ſhare the Money, which William George refuſed, intending to ſet out the next Day for Norwich, the Place of his Nativity; but Juſtice clapt his Iron Paw upon him, and ſtopt his Journey.

This, I think, is the Subſtance of the Confeſſion, but Childrey and his Wife deny the Fact, or that they or either of them were ever in the Wood, or in the ſaid Houſe in Company with William George; however, there appears a Number of Circumſtances, which gives great Reaſon to ſuſpect they were principally concerned.

LONDON.

Yeſterday Robert Nixon, the Nonjuring Parſon who was convicted the Sittings after laſt Michaelmas Term, of writing, printing and publiſhing, a vile, ſcandalous and audacious Libel, reflecting upon the Legiſlature of this Kingdom, and blowing up the ſame, together with five Acts of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, in Weſtminſter-Hall, while the Courts were ſitting, was brought to the Court of King's Bench; and the Attorney General moving for Judgment againſt him, the Court gave Sentence as follows, viz. That he ſhould pay a Fine of 200 Marks, ſuffer five Years Impriſonment, and until he has paid the ſaid Fine, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for five Years, himſelf in 500 l. and two Sureties in 250 l. each; and that he ſhould be brought up immediately to the ſeveral Courts then ſitting in Weſtminſter Hall, with a Parchment round his Head, denoting the Nature of his Crime; which Part of the Sentence was perform'd accordingly. A Sentence, which manifeſts the Lenity of the preſent Government; far different from the Temper that has been ſhewn in other Reigns, againſt Offenders much leſs culpable, and much more deſerving of Clemency.

The Rev. Mr. Dodd, A. M. of Stamford in Lincolnſhire, is appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Berkeley.

Laſt Wedneſday died at her Father's Houſe at Whitehall, Miſs Morice, only Daughter of Sir William Morice, Bart.

Major General Fielding, Governor of Jerſey, having received Advice on the 15th of Jan. of his Majeſty's ſafe Arrival in England, gave immediate Directions for a Day of publick Rejoicing, which was performed Yeſterday with firing of Cannon in his Majeſty's Caſtle, the Flags flying from Sun riſing to Sun ſetting, the two Towns, St. Hillico and St. Obin's, raiſed each a Battery of 21 Cannons, which kept continually firing all the Day, and till the Night was far ſpent; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, and all other Demonſtrations of Joy; and Colonel Saval's Company of Fuziliers attended at the Bonfire, firing of Vollies after the Healths of his Majeſty, our gracious Queen Caroline, and all the Royal Family, which was anſwered by a Diſcharge of the Cannon of the two Towns.

Laſt Wedneſday died at his Houſe at Eſher in Surry, ——— Journay, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late Anthony Journay, Eſq; an eminent Ironmonger, and Deputy of Bridge Ward.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor was ſo indiſpoſed, that he could not attend the Houſe of Lords, or the Court of Chancery, as uſual.

On Wedneſday Night Nicholas Williams, Peter Fryer, Thomas Johnſon, Edward Dyager, Peter Murfhey, Edward Thompſon, and (John Nicholſon) the Boy, who is Evidence againſt the above Six, for the Murder of Captain Haws, Captain of the Two Brothers at Leghorn; and three other Pirates, were brought from on board the Torrington Man of War at Woolwich, under a ſtrong Guard to the Marſhalſea Priſon in Southwark, in order to be tried by a High Court of Admiralty.

The Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, Son of the preſent Dean of Worceſter, and Grandſon to the late Dr. Stillingfleet, formerly Biſhop of Worceſter, is made a Prebendary of Worceſter, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Downs, deceaſed.

They write from Lisbon, that an Advice Boat is arrived there, but from whence is not known, tho' they give out from the Weſt Indies; it is generally ſuppoſed ſhe came from Braſil, however that be, the Maſter and all the Men are put under a ſolemn Oath, not to diſcover from whence they came.

Laſt Tueſday the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cleveland came from the Bath. From whence we hear, that on Saturday laſt William Knight, Eſq; a Gentleman of an Eſtate in Wiltſhire, was married to Miſs Nicols, a young Lady of 12,000 l. Fortune.

Next Monday the Earl of Leiceſter, who has been dangerouſly ill of the Gout, comes from his Seat at Penſhurſt in Kent, to his Houſe in Leiceſter-Fields, in order to go to the Bath.

Laſt Wedneſday William Hinton, Eſq; with his Lady and two Daughters, coming from Richmond to London, were attacked on Barnes Common by a ſingle Highwayman, who robbed them of Money, Rings, &c. to the Value of 25 l. and made off undiſcovered with his Booty towards Roehampton.

Mr. Blair, Secretary to the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington, is made a Commiſſioner of the Stamp Office; and Mr. Pool, Brother to Sir Francis Pool, is appointed Receiver of the Stamp Duties.

This Week arrived here from France his Excellency Monſieur de Buſſey, with the Character of Miniſter from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in the room of the Marquis de Chavigni, and until Count Cambis, who is appointed Ambaſſador at this Court, arrives.

And this Day his Excellency will have his firſt private Audience of his Majeſty at St. James's.

He has taken up his Reſidence in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's Square.

On Wedneſday Night laſt died at his Chambers in the King's Bench Walks, Temple, Mr. Samuel Strut, an eminent Attorney at Law.

To-morrow being the laſt Day of Hillary Term, ſeveral Perſons who ſtand bound over will appear on their Recognizances at the Court of King's Bench, in order to be diſcharged.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, was at the Houſe of Peers to hear the Debates.

On Wedneſday laſt came on at Oxford, the Election of a Member to repreſent that Univerſity in Parliament, in the room of George Clark, Eſq; deceaſed. The Candidates were William Bromley, Eſq; and the Hon. Robert Trevor, Eſq; Secretary of his Majeſty's Embaſſy to the States General; and on caſting up the Poll it ſtood thus, viz.

For Mr. Bromley 329
For Mr. Trevor 127

upon which the former was declared duly elected.

Yeſterday came on a Hearing before the Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe, againſt Mr. Griffith's preparing to make Candles before he made a Declaration as the Law directs; he was convicted, and ordered to pay the Fine, which is 50 l.

Laſt Tueſday died, in the 22d Year of his Age, at his Lodgings at Hampſtead, Henry Jones, Eſq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the Weſt Indies.

Bank Stock 150. India 178 5-8ths. South Sea 102 3-4ths for the Opening. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths. New ditto, 112 1-8th without the Dividend. Three per Cent. 105. Emperor's Loan 113 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance 108. London Aſſurance 14 3-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 9 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. 7 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. 2 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 2 to 3 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 21. 12 s. to 15 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 3-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 118.

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By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seals, I have read a Manuſcript, intituled, The Life of SETHOS: *This Work which containeth excellent Leſſons of the moſt refined Chriſtianity, and is full of ſolid and the moſt extenſive Learning, cannot fail of being equally inſtructive and entertaining.*

Paris, Jan. 29, 1731. LAVEAU.

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Au defaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruſe.
Motto to LAVEAU's Letter.

Advertiſement concerning this Book.

This Maſterpiece of religious Policy was publiſhed, many Years ſince, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookſeller at Amſterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jeſuits being informed that he had purchaſed this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then ſent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amſterdam, hearing it ſaid, ſome time after, to a Catholick Bookſeller, by Name Van Byen, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jeſuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he need not be under any Concern; but deſired he would inform himſelf what it was. Being told by the Bookſeller, that it was *The Secret Inſtructions of the Society*, the good Father, ſhrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, ſaid, that he ſaw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it adviſeable to purchaſe the whole Edition, which they did after did, ſome few Copies excepted; from one of theſe it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which there ſaid to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, of Credit.

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